# Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1824.

VOL. VIII.] [NO. 376.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.


## For Sale, or Lease,

In [illegible] Lots, on accommodating terms, a tract of [illegible] and well timbered LAND, situate on the [illegible] side of the north east branch of the Cape [illegible] on the south-west side of Holly Shel[l] [illegible] on the south-west side of Holly Shel [illegible] (both navigable for boats of burden,) in [the] county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres [by] survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not in [fer]tility to any in the state, being a luxu[riant] [illegible] quality, to any in the state, well adapted to the pro[duction of] rice and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and [illegible] it is capable of being made rich meadow [illegible] and a considerable part of [illegible] proper cultivation; and well fitted for the culture of [illegible] and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the [illegible] now in culture proves, as it produces, in [quan]tity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being [made of] immense value, by industry and good hus[bandry], for its uncommonly well watered, and [illegible] with the most valuable white and red oak, [cypress], cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all [of the] most superior quality, and capable of furnish[ing an] inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, [shingles], plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly [adapted] to the West India markets, to which [illegible] a favourable outlet from the river bank by Wilming[ton], from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to [which] there is a safe and good navigation, as well by [the] north east branch of the Cape Fear as by H[olly] Shel[ter] creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. [illegible] there is not in the state a tract of land, [illegible] more advantages for a trade with the West [Indies] than this does; or, indeed, with any other [illegible] market, where lumber of every descrip[tion] [illegible] or naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

[On] this tract there are two fine mill seats, and [illegible] with a trifling expence [illegible] can be made with a trifling expence [illegible] and a jacent to it, there are three [illegible] some of which have made [illegible] valuable saw mills &c. from timber got on this [land] [illegible] every facility that can [illegible] for manufacturing the timber into [illegible] desired for market, and a market can always be [had] for all articles of the kind, if the [illegible] Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the [illegible] should decline shipping on their [illegible] account to other markets.

It is presumed that no person will purchase or [lease] without viewing the land, a further description [is deemed] unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, [are] respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq [of] New Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb [illegible] of the said county, and to the [illegible] Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a [knowledge] of the situation of the lands, and to the [illegible] office in the county of New Hanover, and [the] Register's office, in Raleigh for at [the] Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a [kn]owledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who [is] ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat [for the] sale or lease of the whole or any part of the [said] tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be give[n] [it is] possible that there has not been a property offe[red] for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable pro[spect] of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser, [illegible] owner, by using only common prudence, industry [and] management; for I am specially instructed [illegible] present owner, to say, that the shameful [illegible] committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compel [him] to offer it for sale.

[I] am also instructed to give notice, that [illegible] found trespassing or committing waste or [illegible] on the said tract of land, or on the timber [there]on, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law [allows]. And I am also instructed to inform the per[sons] settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommo[dation] [illegible].

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

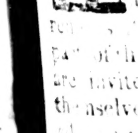
Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is [illegible] dollars, payable by instalments, in 1 years; the first 5 years without interest. 18*

Raleigh, Sept. 12.

## Land for Sale.

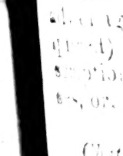
The subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, ne[ar] [illegible] Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine [hundred] acres; a considerable part of which is bo[ttom] land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity [illegible] under fence and ready for cultivation, to em[ploy] six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome



### Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which [are] situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and [is] one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and [illegible] to the purchaser; who can also (if re[quired]) be accommodated with stock of every de[scription]. Apply to the subscriber, on the prem[ises] [illegible], or, in his absence, to [illegible] M'Bryde, Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES

Chatham County, Nov. 2

## Committed

To the Jail of Richmond County, on the 20th Inst. a Runaway, a Negro who calls himself TOM [illegible] first committed that he belonged to John [illegible] but now says he belongs to Charles Lyd [illegible] Hill, S. C. Said negro is a very large [illegible].

THO. P. WILLIAMS, Jailor.

July 25, 1824.—3t75

## Runaways.

COMMITTED to the jail of Richmond county the following negroes, to wit: a negro boy nam[ed] [illegible], who says he belongs to Capt. Beaton, of [illegible]'s creek, South Carolina; JIM, who says he belongs to John Clanton; and WILL, who says he belongs to John Gouge, both of Kershaw District, South-Carolina. The owners may apply, prove their property, and take them away.

THOMAS P WILLIAMS,
Jailor of Richmond Co. N. C

July 17 1824.—5 79

## NOTICE.

THE Officers of the *Agricultural Society* of Cumberland, are requested to attend a called meeting to be holden on the Monday evening of the next County Court of Cumberland, at 8 o'clock, at the Town House.

By order of the President.
J SEAWELL, Sec'ry.

*Fayetteville, Aug. 16, 1824.*—2w

## CHEAP CASH STORE.

### SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines

Caroline, | Domestic Caroline, | And Tartan } PLAIDS

Cashmere, | Merino, Printed, | and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS

Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls

Superior black Levantines | Do do figured and striped | Do coloured do | Do do Italian Lustring } SILKS

Silk Velvets. &c.
Cotton do.

Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted | do Lambs Wool | black and white Silk | do do Cotton } Hosiery.

Ladies' Kid, | Silk, | Beaver and Castor | Gentlemen's Backskin, | York Tan, | and Silk } GLOVES.

Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings | Do do bleached do do } Domestic.

[6]-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
[4]-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
[1]0-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings

Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, | Mull and Book | Do plain do do | Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

### Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt

Madeira, | Teneriffe, and | Vin de Grave, } WINES.

Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

HUGH CAMPBELL & CO

22*

## P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received [direct from the] manufacturers, to wit:

200 casks *Cut Nails and Brads* to wit: [3d.] 4d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4[d.] [illegible] inch Spikes.—Also,

5d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

## Wool Machine Cards.

### J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

*January 6. 1824.*—32*

## The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thomson, in Fayetteville, a supply of the NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

### 100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the

Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

*March 3.* 1824.—52tf.

**100** Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

### 5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

Ap 1, 41824 —56

## NOTICE,

THAT at July session of Richmond county court, Letters of Administration were granted to the [e]state of Archibald M'Donald, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead at bar.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD

*Richmond Co. 22d Aug,* 1824 —3t77

## Estate of Thomas Harrison.

THE Executors of this estate find it absolutely necessary for their own safety to urge an immediate settlement of all accounts due the said estate. They do, therefore, give this timely and final notice, that they will put all accounts, notes, and other claims unsettled, on the first day of September next, into the hands of an officer for collection.

H. MacLAURIN, | HENRY W. AYER, } Ex'rs.

*Fayetteville, Aug.* 1, 1824 —3t76

## FOR SALE,

### Drafts on New-York and Philadelphia

at sight, and United States' Bank Notes.

Apply to
JAMES DONALDSON, or to
MARTIN MACPHERSON Sen.

11th August, 1824.

### Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

## HENRY W. AYER,

*Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,*
FAYETTEVILLE, N C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMSON, | STUART BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, | R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

*Fayetteville, June 17, 1824* —67 f

## SPRING GOODS.

### E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens

B'k Sinchews and Sarsnetts | Levantine } SILKS,

Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Drogheıdas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards
Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

*REAL SPANISH SEGARS.*

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

## Wholesale Dry Good Store.

### H BRADFORD & CO.

*At their Store on Hay-Street east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,*

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

### Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

## Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824—57tf

## Received, by the last arrivals

**20** Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes

And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

ABIJAH WHITING.

59*

**10** doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

51

## FOR SALE.

**3** packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price at twelve months' credit.

JNO HUSKE

*March 4* 1824.—52tf.

### 65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

**30** Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

*March* 31, 1824 56*f*

## Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices

*Also, on consignment,*

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

## To Rent,

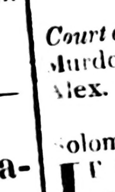


THE dwelling house and lot, formerly belonging to Anderson Curtis, on Hay Mount. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM W BALLARD

3 74

## A comfortable dwelling-house



on Green street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

## State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term,* 1824.

Murdoch Martin, and | Alex. M'Leod, Ex. &c | *vs.* | Solomon Brewer } Original Attachment, levied on 300 acres of land, &c.

IT is ordered, that this suit be published 6 weeks in the Carolina Observer, that the defendant may have notice, unless he appear at our next Court at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plaintiffs demand.

CORN. DOWD, Clk

6t74

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.



BY virtue of the authority in me vested by the late Will and Testament of Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, dec'd. I offer for sale, a valuable tract of land, on the south side of Deep River, Chatham county, containing about 640 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation; about 100 of it is low ground, or river land. The situation is well known by the name of Stokes Place, (at Ramsey's, now Boylan's Ferry.) It is a desirable situation, and well calculated for a Country Store.

Also, a desirable situation near the Gulph, known by the name of Mr. Collum's place, containing about 125 acres of good land, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Dubrutz, and Robt Palmer, Esq. with a good dwelling house and necessary outhouses.

Further particulars of the before-mentioned lands may be had by application to Arch'd. McBryde, or Philip Alston, Esqrs.

Terms of sale, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, or a mortgage on the property if required.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Executor.*

*Fayetteville, July 20,* 1824.—a2m'79

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement, and forward their account to this Office for payment

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he still continues to work at his former trade; tho' in consequence of his debility, together with frequent attacks of the rheumatism, he finds himself incapable of bearing the fatigue of going four or five times a day from where he lives to a more populous part of the town. He therefore retires to his dwelling house, on Hillsborough street, and will present himself among you perhaps once a day. Those who may favor me with their custom, shall have their work well done, as I am now better acquainted with the business than heretofore. I feel confident that I can do your work as well as you can have it done in the place. I will make pantaloons and vests from sixty to seventy-five cents a pair. Coats from two dollars to three and a half.

JAMES RUSS

July 24 1824.—73

## Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823 with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners

The following is a description of these slaves:—

A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round-shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore [teeth] out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
*with the Will annex'd*

## No Imposition.

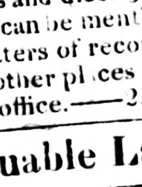
*Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.*

### Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

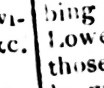
Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition,* a radical cure, in a short time for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, &c. do, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25 f

## Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12, 900 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, of which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It has well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill seat within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills Lands, &c on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus K[elly], who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the land in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or a part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf

B W WILLIAMS

### Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

## Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 6th day of September next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, between the legal hours, the following pieces or parcels of Land, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 1822:

One lot of land improved, Mason street and Ra[illegible]ford's lane, listed by John Burklow, tax 8[illegible]

One do do 48 acres near town, join[ing] [illegible], listed by same, tax 46

One do do near Averasborough, listed by same, tax 16

One lot in town, improved dwelling, North-st. listed by B. Burklow, tax 48

One do do do Maiden lane, listed by John Campbell, tax 96

One do do unimproved, Hillsborough-st. listed by same, tax 8

One do do formerly Cameron's, Hay-st. joining Tillinghast, listed by John Evans; tax 6[illegible]

One do do 40 by 100 feet, Cool Spring street, formerly Newby's, listed by same; tax 3[illegible]

One do 2-5 of an acre, Moore and Orange-st. listed by same; tax 3[illegible]

One do with an old house, Rowan-st. listed by [illegible] Eddy; tax 32

One tract of land of 409 acres, near town, [illegible] &c. listed by John Ellis; tax 3 20

One do do 200 do called Lord's tract listed by do tax 1 28

One do do 200 do one half the M'Intyre place, listed by do. tax 64

One do do 200 do M'Kay's creek, listed by do. tax 64

One do do 640 do Grey's creek, listed by do. tax 1 2[illegible]

One lot in town, joins Hugh Campbell. listed by do. tax 96

One do ¼ acre, Mallett's pond, listed by do. tax 16

One do with stable, Canal-st. listed by do. tax 16

One do with house, joins Chisholm, Old-st. listed by do. tax 32

One do in Campbelton, improved, No 15; listed by [illegible] Garner; tax 32

One do improved, Cool Spring st. listed by Ephram Hammonds; tax 3 20

One do barber's shop, Danl. M'Neill's, Bow-st. listed by E. Hammond; tax 64

One-third of a lot, stables, &c. Broadfoot's lane, listed by same; tax 16

One piece of land, 100 acres, Black river; listed by same; tax 16

One lot ¼ acre, Campbelton, blank No. listed by Catherine Livingston; tax 64

One lot of land, 1200 acres, on Little Rockfish, listed by Alex. M'Queen; tax 1 92

One do do 209 do Horser's creek, listed by same; tax 8

One lot 18½ acres, improved, Russell-st listed by Wm Russell; jr. tax 2 56

One do ¼ do No. 15, Campbelton; listed by same; tax 1 28

One do unimproved, No. 5, Campbelton; listed by do. tax 8

One piece of land of 500 acres, unimproved, Rockfish; listed by do. tax 48

One do 89½ do between Buckhead and Br[illegible]'s creek; listed by do. tax 28

One lot improved, formerly occupied by T. D. [illegible], Green-st. listed by G. Robins; tax 1 9[illegible]

One do 60 feet front, joins Conch Factory, [illegible] st. listed by same; tax 16

One do 7 acres, Jug Factory, foot of Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 1 [illegible]2

One do 150 feet front, near gallows, Hay-mount, listed by do. tax 3

One piece of land of 68 acres, Murchison's road, occupied by S. Fort; listed by do. tax 64

One lot improved, Grove-st. dwelling &c. listed by James Stewart; tax 64

One lot do near Methodist Church; listed by Wm. Toomer; tax 64

Two lots improved, Campbelton, No. 94 & 95; listed by James Vann, tax 1 28

One lot unimproved, No. 96, Campbelton; listed by do. tax 16

One do 6½ acres, improved dwelling, &c. North street; listed by Nancy Walker; tax 28

One piece of land of 50 acres, two miles from town, listed by same; tax 32

One lot improved, former residence of William [illegible]arden; listed by W. W[illegible]; tax 16

One do 5½ acres improved, north of Rams[illegible]st. listed by Elizabeth W[illegible]; tax 1 28

One piece of land of 82 acres on [illegible] B[illegible] joins D. Culmach; listed by Ephraim C[illegible]; tax [illegible]

One do 200 do on Sandy creek, joins A[illegible] [illegible]millan; listed by Luke Hans, tax [illegible]

One piece of land of 140 acres, joins K[illegible] listed by John Bass; tax [illegible]

One do 100 do Black river, listed by [illegible] tax 6

One do 100 do in swamp, joins Henry [illegible] listed by John Culbreath; tax 1 60

One do 250 do on Black river listed by John Umphry; tax 64

One do 265 do do do listed by Rachael Umphry; tax 1 09

One do 100 do Black river, listed by Leonard Holton; tax 8

One do 740 do Piney Woods, listed by David Howie; tax 2 37

One do 242 do Flat Swamp, David Howie for Moses Cox; tax 5 20

One do 210 do Piney Woods, on Turkey parch, listed by same for same; tax 32

One lot of 9 1-10 acres, Hay-mount in town of Fayetteville, listed by same; tax 32

One piece of land of 33 acres on Flat Swamp, same for Jas. J. Cole; tax 5 20

One do 216 do Piney Woods, Flea hill, listed by same; tax 32

One lot of 9¼ acres on Hay-mount, in town of Fayetteville, listed by do for do. tax 32

One piece of land 50 7-10 do of swamp and piney woods; David Howie for Jas Ben & wife; tax 32

One do 50 7-10 do joins Archd. Holmes, same for [illegible]eck & Thos. Parker; tax 32

One do 520 do joins Thomas Murphey, listed by Lewis Jones; tax 9 98

One do 105 do Robt. Campbell, listed by same; tax 53

One do 250 do Gum Berry, listed by do. tax 80

One do 50 do joins J. Wright; listed by Hugh Wright; tax 8

The following is returned as unlisted, and subject to double tax

One lot on Hillsborough-st. supposed to belong to James Burney; tax 32

One lot with brick house above Nott's Tin shop, supposed to belong to R Burnham; tax 96

One do 33 ft, front, former residence of J. Y. Green, northst, formerly listed by J. Y. Green; tax 64

One do unimproved, joins the above; formerly listed by same; tax 8

One do with brick house on Hay-st. N. side, formerly listed by Charles H. Johnston; tax 3 20

One do with old house, Maiden lane; formerly listed by Danl. M'Ivers; tax 1 12

Two-thirds of lot, Broadfoot's lane, E. Hammonds' [illegible], formerly listed by Danl. M'Ivers; tax 64

One do unimproved [illegible] supposed to belong to Peggy Martin; tax 64

ALEX. M'KAY, late Sher'ff.

# INTELLIGENCE.

DECISIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF N. CAROLINA.

Charles Deloach to the use of Hunter *v.* Robert Weeks's Adm'rs. from Iredell. Judgment of Superior Court reversed and judgment for Plaintiff for $190 50 with interest on $170 the sum originally due, part thereof from the 3d Monday in November 1815, till paid.

Den on Demise of Tegan Tosse *v.* Rogers and Brown, from Buncombe. Affidavit filed at last term for rule on Clerk of Buncombe Superior Court, to shew cause wherefore an attachment should not issue for contempt. Rule discharged by consent.

The Governor to the use of Chambers, appellant *v.* Thomas Weatherspoon and others, from Wilkes. Rule for a new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

Thomas Medford & wife *v.* Joshua Harrell and wife, appellants, from Martin.—Appeal dismissed as being from an interlocutory decree. Ordered that a writ of procedendo issue.

Free Jack *v.* Aaron Woodruff appellant, from Surry. Rule for a new trial discharged and judgement affirmed.

The Adm'r of James H. Scales *v.* Zachariah Fewell, from Rockingham. Judgment reversed and rule for a new trial made absolute.

William Holliday & Silvester Brown, Executors of Thomas Holliday *v.* Solomon Brand and Catharine Porter, from Greene. Injunction continued till the hearing.

Den on Demise of James F. Taylor *v.* Fen and Cynthia Parsley, appellants, from Wake. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Den on Demise of Haughton & Slade *v.* Rascoe & Gray, from Chowan. Judgment affirmed, and rule for a new trial discharged.

Adm'r of J. Wingate for J. Scott appellant *v.* Alfred Galloway, from New-Hanover. Nonsuit set aside and a new trial granted on 1st count in declaration which charges Defendant with a false return of *non est inventus* on the ca sa.

Henry Wilkes appellant *v.* Josiah Cofield, from Bertie. Judgment reversed and a new trial made absolute.

Joel Grantham *v.* Jesse Brizzle & others: from Wayne. Bill dismissed.

Joel Aitman & others *v.* Theophilus Edwards & others, from Wayne. Reference to Clerk & Master of Wayne to take an account of the personal estate of Thomas Edwards, and also of the profits of the estate conveyed to Theophilus up to the time of the surrender of the bond to Theophilus in 1816.

Den on Demise of John Pope, appellant *v.* Rich. Bradley, from Pitt. Rule for a new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

John Nichols to the use of John S. Harrell appellant *v.* Rich. C. Bunting, from Robeson. Judgment reversed and rule for a new trial made absolute.

John Hart *v.* Francis Nowland, appellant, from Stokes. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

John F. Burgwin *v.* Wm. Richardson, from New-Hanover. Decree of the Court that the property mortgaged by Defendant to Complainant be sold on the 1st February next, on a credit of three months, and that the Clerk & Master of New-Hanover make the sale.

Den on Demise of Wilson B. Hodges, appellant *v.* Demeras McCabe, from Tyrrel. Nonsuit set aside and judgment for Plaintiff on verdict.

Joseph Arrington Jr. *v.* Joseph John Short, appellant, from Nash. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

David B. Ayres *v.* Ambrose Parks, Adm'r of Sarah Humphrey's appellant, from Iredell. Rule for a new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

Den on Demise of Joseph Wilson *v.* Allen Twitty & others, from Lincoln. Rule for a new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

Rebecca Wilson, appellant *v.* Epaphroditus Hightower & others, from Lincoln. Rule for a new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

David Tate & others, appellant *v.* Mark Brittain, from Burke. Rule for a new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

William Nesbitt *v.* Peter Ballew, appellant, from Burke. Judgment reversed and rule for a new trial made absolute.

John Den on Demise of Wm. Fall's heirs, *v.* Micajah Southard, from Burke. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed.

William Plummer *v.* Thomas Gheen appellant, from Rowan. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Doe & Yo-na-guskee *v.* Mark Coleman, appellant, from Buncombe. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Roe on Demise of Eu-chu-lah *v.* Joseph Welsh appellant, from Buncombe. Rule for a new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

Joseph Kincade *v.* Robert Bradshaw, from Rowan. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Robins & Savage *v.* Erasmus Love, appellant, from Cumberland. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Neill McNeill, appellant *v.* Drury Massy, from Cumberland. Judgment reversed and Rule for new trial made absolute.

John Thompson *v* Philemon Hodges and John Hodges, from Cumberland. Rule for a new trial discharged.

Elijah Pigott *v.* John S. Davis, appellant, from Carteret. Judgment affirmed.

Isaac Coleman *v.* Mary Coleman and John Crumpler—Equity, from Lenoir.—Interlocutory Decree made.

Lewis Whitfield *v.* John Crumpler & others—Equity, from Lenoir. Bill dismissed, as to all except Sampson and his securities without prejudice. Leave to amend on payment of costs which have accrued since the sale, up to the present term inclusive.

Nancy Elizabeth Delanah & Creecy Wade *v.* Henry Parks and Wife and David Wasden—Equity, from Greene. Interlocutory Decree made.

Francis Inge *v.* John Bond and Ebenezer Slaughter, appellants, from Warren. Rule for a new trial discharged.

John V. Wilcox & Co. appellants *v.* John H. Hawkins, from Warren. Judgment affirmed, and rule for a new trial discharged.

Nathaniel Toler and others, appellants *v.* Maria Toler and others, from Currituck. Petition dismissed—Judgment affirmed.

Osborn Jeffreys *v.* Robert Harris, appellant, from Person. Judgment affirmed.

Den on Demise of Benj. F. Hawkins, appellant, *v.* William M. Sneed, from Granville. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Mary Williamson, Guardian *v.* Thomas H. Rainey, appellant, from Northampton. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Doe on Demise of Edmund B. Freeman *v.* George B. Edmunds, appellant, from Northhampton. Rule for a new trial discharged and Judgment affirmed.

Moses Jarvis *v.* James A. Mc'Main & others appellants, from Craven. Rule for a new trial discharged and judgment affirmed.

Roger Jones *v.* James Ryden, from Craven. Motion for rule for relaxation of Costs. Rule made absolute.

STATE CAUSES.

State appellant *v.* Isham a slave from New-Hanover. Judgment below affirmed.

State *v.* Alexander Lamon, appellant, from Columbus. Judgment affirmed and judgment of this Court that the Superior Court of Columbus proceed to pronounce judgment of death.

State *v.* Abraham Collins, Senr. from Lincoln. Judgment below affirmed.

State *v.* Neill Mc'Neill, from Cumberland. Demurrer overruled, judgment below reversed and judgment for the State.

State *v.* James Seawell from Cumberland. Judgment below affirmed.

State *v.* Mark Sexton, from Northhampton. Judgment below affirmed.

State *v.* Negro Adam, from Northhampton. Judgment affirmed.

## CONVENTION WITH RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 3.

Mr. Lucius Bull, who arrived in this city a few days ago, was the bearer of despatches from our Minister at St. Petersburgh.—By these, it appears that a Convention was concluded on the 5th—17th April last, between Mr. Middleton, on the part of the United States, and Count Nesselrode and Mr. Politica on the part of Russia. We understand that the Convention consists of six articles, on which all the points in dispute between the two governments are adjusted, in a manner the most honourable and advantageous to this country.

The 1st article authorizes the free navigation of the Pacific Ocean, by both parties and recognizes the right of fishing, and of landing on all points of the West coast not already occupied, in order to trade with the aborigines.

2d article provides, that the citizens or subjects of neither country shall land at points occupied by either, without the permission of the Governor or Commandant.

3d article fixes the boundary line at 42° *north* of which the United States are not to form establishments, and *south* of which Russia cannot advance.

4th article allows free entrance, to both parties, for ten years, into all the gulphs, harbours, &c. of each, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives.

5th article interdicts a trade in fire arms and liquors; and provides that violations of this article shall be punished, not by seizure of the vessel, but by penalties, to be prescribed by each government, on its own citizens or subjects.

6th. This article prescribes that ratifications shall be exchanged within ten months from the date of the treaty.

This Convention may be regarded as a second signal effect of the manly and independent Message of our President to the late Congress. If the Emperor Alexander had left it to our own government to fix the terms of the treaty, it could not more completely have secured all our interests in the Pacific. We congratulate the country upon this new evidence of the excellence of the system which has been pursued by our present Administration.—*Nat. Journal.*

The treaty with Russia,' announced today, is another of the auspicious incidents of the Administration of Mr. MONROE, on which we cordially congratulate him and the country. For the successful result of this negotiation the Nation is much indebted, we have no doubt, to the exertions of our Minister to that government, Mr. MIDDLETON, who combines high personal character with talents of the first order—*but still more to the prudent policy of our government*, which has wisely cultivated, for the last ten or twelve years, the good will of the Russian government.

*First Steam Boat in the New York Canal.*—The Steam Boat Erie Canal, arrived at Genesee Landing, on Tuesday last week, having entered the Genesee through the feeder at Rochester. This is the first boat of the kind, that has floated on that river; and in showing the practicability of navigating by steam, without injury to the canals, is an incident of material importance.

*Rapid Travelling.*—A gentleman left New York by the steam boat on Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock; and breakfast at Mr. Baggs' tavern in Utica, on Monday morning, ot 8 o'clock, a distance of about 250 miles in 39 hours. *Com. Adv.*

## DANGER FROM ABROAD.

The Holy Alliance against the United States.

When some of our public writers stated it as their opinion, that the members of the Holy Alliance "did not confine their views of subjugation to the South American republics, but contemplated an extension of their paternal embraces to the *United States*, it was considered, we believe, by most men, and by ourselves among the number, as a mere chimera, arising either from a too easy admission of fear, or the supposition that these Holy brethren were really more absurd in "their notions of things" than could well be conceived by ordinary capacities. It was not, we thought, to be gravely maintained, that such a measure could for a moment be contemplated by even an ultra royalist of the highest and warmest cast, much less by a man represented as the ablest and most influential statesman of all the diplomatic corps, connected with the Holy Alliance. We have now, however, to acknowledge our mistake, whilst we communicate to the readers of the Federal Gazette, what will, we imagine, not a little surprise them, namely, that no less a personage than POZZO DI BORGO the Ambassador from Russia to France, the paramount minister of the Holy Alliance, who is supposed to direct the attention of the Allied Sovereigns as he would the babies of his will, and to have wielded the destinies of the European Continent since the sun set on the fortunes of Napoleon, actually advised an open attack by arms on the Independence and liberties of the United States of America. We copy the following editorial article on this subject.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

"The extravagance of the Russian or high Ultra party in France, would hardly be credited in this country. Would it be believed that M. Pozzo di Borgo, its oracle in Paris, in a memoir addressed to his Court in 1817, on the importance of replacing South America under the dominion of Spain, actually allowed his zeal against liberty to carry him so far as gravely to propose the subjugation of the United States of North America. "Founded, he said, on the sovereignty of the People, the Republic of the United States of America was a fire, of which the daily contact with Europe threatened the latter with conflagration: that this state, an asylum for all innovators, gave them the means of disseminating at at a distance by their writings, and by the authority of their example, a poison of which the communication could not be questioned, as it was well known that the French Revolution had its origin in the United States: that already troublesome effects were felt in Europe from the presence of French Refugees in America, and more particularly in France: that the administration of that kingdom was obliged to bend before the revolutionary spirit; and, that a prompt repression of democratical principles could alone prevent the irruption of an evil already so grave in its source." After a variety of considerations of the same sort, the Russian Ambassador proceded to observe, "That the conquest of the United States of America was an easy enterprise—that their submission to a mode of government more in harmony with that of the other civilized States of the world, would be attended with little inconvenience in comparison of the danger from allowing to subsist, much longer, the form of the actual government; that the degree of power to which the Americans had risen, made them objects of fear to the European Monarchical Governments, but that at the same time, the sum of their riches having augmented that of luxury and corruption, there was reason to think that the principal citizens of the United States would not be displeased to see a change which would place them at the head the government of of their country: that as the aristocratical spirit was more particularly perceptible in the towns, the inflence of the rich citizens might easily bring about the desired change: that it would in vain be objected that the U. States had just come off victorious out of the struggle they had maintained with Great Britain; that this success was owing to particular causes, the absence of which would overcome opposition and resistance, and that two of these causes could not fail to strike every observer—that, in the first place, the richest citizens saw with fear the moment approach in which the English party would replace the United States under the power of England; that, in that case, they would consider themselves as stript of their power, and subjected to the tyranny of the British aristocracy, whose representatives would impose on them a yoke as severe as humiliating; that, in consequence, seeing they could gain nothing by this change, they made every effort to overcome every difficulty, in which they would not, perhaps, have succeeded, but for the impolitic conduct of the English who set fire to Washington; and, that it is, perhaps, to this second cause, that the failure of the enterprise, and consequently the consolidation of the Republic, is, in a great measure, to be attributed."

Now, though all this must appear to us Americans extremely absurd and extravagant, yet, when we consider that *it comes from a man who is understood to influence the cabinets of the Holy Alliance*, the folly assumes a graver aspect, because we know that weak and wicked princes, and even those of a better stamp, are sometimes governed by weak and wicked ministers, and that, when wickedness is combined with ability, the danger increases four fold.—*Fed. Gaz.*

*Extraordinary fruitfulness.*—A wheat stalk which grew this summer on a farm in Allentown (Pen.) is stated to have had apparently from a single root, 46 perfect branches, averaging 35 grains each, or 1610 grains in the whole.

# POLITICAL.

## NATIONAL NOMINATION.

It is possible that we are by nature inclined to mirth; but, be that as it may, we are very much disposed to a hearty laugh, when we observe the peculiar use which is made of the words regular and national. By the bye when we see the words national nomination staring us full in the face in large capitals, we are extremely prone to read it NONSENSICAL NOMINATION. We have wondered again and again how any man of common sense could imagine that the affections or the votes of the people were to be won by means of a combination of half a dozen letters of the alphabet. Yet extravagant as it may appear, the thing is undertaken; and undertaken too, when the majority, which settles the meaning, the use and application of words, is against them.

This artifice, however, which is not quite skin deep, is probably a trick of some of the subalterns, as it would no doubt be spurned at by the superior officers. We think it strange that they have not put down the following, as *a national nomination made on board the Packet Ship Franklin, by citizens from eight of the states.* How many more states were represented at the nomination of Mr. Crawford?

The passengers on board the packet ship *Franklin*, from Charleston, composed of persons from 8 states, expressed their sentiments in relation to the Presidential question. The votes stood for Mr. Adams 21 Jackson 2.—The states represented, were Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina; Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and New-York.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

## THE SECTIONAL CANDIDATE.

Call a rose by any other name, and it will smell as sweet.

The Massachusetts Spy thus sums up the claims of Mr. Crawford to be called the National Candidate.

1. Out of 261 members of Congress he only obtained 66 in Caucus.

2. This leaves 195 against him, a majority of 129 votes.

3. From ten States he had no vote.

4. From five States he had but two votes each.

5. From three States he had but three votes each.

6. From the remaining four States, he had a majority in three only.

7. Seven out of the eleven members who called and attended the caucus, stand directly opposed to the sentiments of the States they represent.

8. The caucus consisted of only one fourth of the republican members of Congress.

9. One third of the States were wholly unrepresented, either by a Senator or member of the House of Representatives.

10. Upon counting States, he had only a majority of the representation of 3 out of 24.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The friends of Mr. Crawford preach that their reliance is on the people; and before this tribunal they would triumph—But let us see how they *practice*. In NEW YORK the appointment of electors is made by the *Legislature*; and the friends of Mr. C. are unwilling that it should be referred to the *People*, and are now doing all in their power to prevent it. In GEORGIA the appointment is made by the *Legislature*, and here the radicals have reason to fear that if the *people* had the power they would bestow their favor on Gen. Jackson. In VIRGINIA, where the choice is by the people, it is admitted Mr. C. is very strong, but suppose, in place of confining the right of voting to *free-holders*, that every *freeman* had a vote, would not the hardy population of the west overpower the "Richmond party"?—Look at Maryland where the question is fairly before the people in districts—How many votes will Mr. C. there obtain?—just as many as he will obtain in Massachusetts. Look at Pensylvania—Look at Ohio—Look at every state in the Union, and Virginia is the only one where the *voters* will support him—and there all the *freemen* have not the right to vote. And yet these radicals talk of the People—How inconsistent and unprincipled. *A VIRGINIAN.*

*A general rush!*—We have just been informed, that no less than SIX HUNDRED persons have applied for passages in the North River Steam Boat, which leaves at five o'clock this evening. There will doubtless be a still greater number of applications for passages in the boats which leave to morrow evening and on Sunday morning. Many persons have already gone; and when it is considered what numbers will assemble from the west, from the Springs, and from the north by stages, some idea may be formed of the assemblage at Albany, to witness the proceedings of the legislature. It is a fortunate circumstance, that the capital of the state has numerous public houses, and ample accommodations.—*New York Statesman.*

A meeting of *all* the friends of Adams, Clay and Jackson, has been called, by public notice, in Loudoun county Va. to be held in Leesburg, on the second Monday in August court, for the purpose of forming a presidential ticket in opposition to the caucus nomination made at Washington.

From the Boston Patriot.

I will not vote for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS? said a traveller the other day. Why not?" asked a bystander. *Because he is the son of his father*," was the reply. If we may be so bold, which of the other candidates does the traveller prefer, *in consequence of the above objection not applying to him?*

Extract of a letter dated at Phillipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, received in Philadelphia.

We sometimes talk about the Presidential election. *The majority are for Jackson, all the rest, I suspect, for Adams, for I do not know of any who are for Crawford.* I am inclined to think "the changes in public opinion," will be more in favor of Adams than of Crawford."


# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 10, 1823.


## VOTE IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

| | Jackson. | Adams. | Crawford. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wake Grand Jury, | 16 | 0 | |
| Wilkesboro', | 50 | 9 | |
| Folly, Gates, | 70 | 0 | |
| Daniel's, Orange, | 97 | 3 | |
| Grove Hill, Warren, | 55 | 0 | |
| Horton's do. | 57 | 0 | |
| Kearney's mill, do. | 36 | 0 | |
| Concert Hall, Raleigh, | 29 | 7 | |
| Raleigh Blues, | 24 | 7 | |
| Capt. Hall's, Burke, | 162 | 0 | |
| Old Town, Stokes, | 99 | 2 | |
| Jervis's, Surry, | 87 | 0 | |
| Iredell, lower part, | 36 | 34 | |
| Lawrence's, Lincoln, | 44 | 11 | |
| Near Charlotte, Meck. | 61 | 60 | |
| Capt. H. M'Eachern's, Rich. | 47 | 53 | |
| Capt. M, Lauren's, Rich. | 47 | 99 | |
| Capt. Thompson, Orange, | 73 | 4 | |
| Shaws, Orange, | 201 | 5 | 3 |
| Capt. Flournoy, Anson, | 18 | 70 | |
| Capt. Goelledge, do. | Adams two to one. | | |
| Capt. Miller, Rowan, | 48 | 4 | |
| Capt. Hauser, Stokes, | 75 | 1 | |
| Beaver Creek, Jones, | 56 | 8 | |
| Newbern, | 104 | 91 | 15 |
| Beaufort, Carteret, | 228 | 23 | |
| Lumberton, Robeson, | 90 | 181 | |
| Stewartsville, Rich. | 18 | 89 | |
| Mrs. McPhaul's, Robeson, | 59 | 132 | 4 |
| Before published | 1958 | 895 | 176 |
| | 2946 | 441 | 57 |
| Total this week, | 4884 | 1336 | 49 |
| For the caucus, 421, and | 6220 | against it. | |

## WHO SHALL TAKE THE LEAD?

Shall the state of New-York, the state of Virginia, or the state of North Carolina? New-York cannot, for her legislature still holding the right from the people delays to declare a preference till November; she has besides as a state little character for consistency, for uprightness or for wisdom.

Virginia has declined to do it: she has resigned herself absolutely to the direction of the New-York confederacy.

It will perhaps be difficult to say what state will take the lead. One thing is certain. *Whoever aspires to this honor, must take good care to lead in such a path that a majority of the union can follow.* This will not be done if they aim to elevate Gen. Jackson to the Presidency; Pennsylvania has tried it; the General cannot obtain a majority in the country.

There is at present, a noble opportunity for several of the large states, to distinguish themselves and take the lead of affairs by a prompt and manly declaration in favor of Mr. Adams; for the people of this country in their unprejudiced and cooler moments do justice to the merits of that gentleman. *If Pennsylvania had not been in so much haste to manifest her disapprobation of the caucus*, she would have given a little more attention to this point; she would have taken a course which all might follow, and have acquired a reputation for sagacity. She has yet time to redeem her fame; but *we sincerely hope that North Carolina will leave the perilous grasp at the honors within her reach.* Is it possible for a delegation of the people to meet in sufficient season for this purpose? Or will the people of Virginia, who appear to be breaking from their task masters, be the start of us, after all?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

SIR—In your paper of the 13th of [illegible] you very properly drew the attention of [illegible] citizens to the planting of shade trees [illegible] rallel to the foot paths on each side of [illegible] streets. There are perhaps some trees better calculated for this purpose than others; the China tree affords an excellent shade, though I have heard it objected to, from the early decay of its berry and [illegible] these falling off, become offensive [illegible] the termination of the sickly season. Locust is a beautiful tree, affords an excellent shade, and as far as my knowledge extends has nothing offensive in it.

It would probably be advisable to [illegible] one or two Lombardy Poplars in front of each house, these may occasionally [illegible] conductors of electric fluid, this effect recently been demonstrated in a case [illegible] leigh.

While on the subject of the side walks in the streets in Fayetteville, would it not [illegible] ly be ornamental to the town, but [illegible] convenience to all who use them to [illegible] a more uniform level in the elevation of the side draining. It would also add much to the beauty of the place, if the incumbent materials of the paths were of the same description.

It very frequently occurs in the [illegible] that there is a good brick pavement in front of a number of adjoining [illegible] but whether for the purpose of binding the bricks together, or defining the boundary of each property, there are transverse pieces of timber introduced; and from the sidences of the soil on which the bricks are laid, those pieces of timber are sometimes two or three inches higher than the bricks and become stumbling blocks even at noonday. A Y Z.

## STATE OF THE UNION.

*New-England.*—Some apparent opposition to Mr. Adams is manifested in Massachusetts. We know much of it, we believe, as any man; we can tell the cause of it, and in what it will terminate. We believe it originates in good motives, and has in view a worthy object. It cannot certainly do any thing to the cause of Mr. Adams; it will not deprive him of a single vote. The Boston Courier and other leading papers of the Federalists regret that opposition will avail which does not openly originate with the federal party. We could have told them a year ago.

As for the manœuvres for Mr. Crawford in Maine, the most serious result will be the political ruin of all concerned in them. Every person whose only object in this election is to obtain offices of honor and emolument, will find in the end that the bait has been bitten.

*Public Sentiment.*—The legislature of New-York has chosen the electors for that state; and as bad luck would have it, their Presidential vote except in one solitary instance has been of no service to the country. The choice of electors by the legislature is believed to be a violation of the constitution; but as the practice had crept into use in favor of party, we do not declaim against that. *It is when the people ask for a change; when they demand a restoration of their natural and constitutional rights; when they go so far as to extort a promise from their public servants, they are not to be suffered to break it.* It is, that the people are to be robbed of the rights which God and nature gave, by the very persons, whom they employed to guard their rights, and do their business in the legislature. The guardians of the fold turn out to be the destroyers.

Whoever thinks that any thing is to be gained in the American confederacy by obtaining thirty six votes in this way, knows little of human nature, or less of the peculiarities of the American people.

*Have the people no remedy?* The Assembly of New-York met on Monday, the 24 inst. and after a short but stormy session, adjourned on Friday the 6th, without a passage of the electoral law. They even proceeded farther; not satisfied with withholding the rights of the people, they have denounced them, and declared the call of the Legislature unconstitutional.

The people of that state have demanded in audible tones a restoration of their rights, and they exacted a pledge to this effect from their members at the election in November last; but the promise has been broken, and the people with all their efforts have been unable to obtain their ends.

*What then? Do not the people rule in this country; allowing in the largest of our states to be mocked at and set at defiance?* And is this to be done, too, in the presence of thousands of assembled strangers collected to witness the struggle between the people and their servants? Oh! how it puts to shame our loud pretensions of superior liberty for an American citizen, in open day, within sight of several members of the British parliament, to see a wrong, a wrong so palpable, and so outrageous; a wrong, to cheat their own constituents; a wrong in violation of their solemn pledges; and for what end? A wrong to bolster up the iniquitous principle that money in excess can dictate to the majority.

And have the people no remedy? Is it in the power of one, or of all the legislatures, to manage the public affairs in a manner directly contrary to the public will? If so, are there no defects in our constitutions? or are the people not to rule unless they assemble *en masse*, and abolishing the constitution, replace their officers, and elect new ones under a new constitution? The people of this country have a remedy, and if things come to the worst, *if they must reduce their delegates to obedience* without the aid of a surer method.

We know how it is attempted by the Crawford men to disguise this business; to speak as if some trifling circumstance were the main points of the dispute, as if it were a struggle between common politicians between the friends of Mr. Crawford and the friends of Mr. Adams, to whom the people are attached. It will not do. Disguise thyself, as thou wilt, slavery, thou art a bitter draught!

It is true that Mr. Adams might have been the victim merely a change of the electoral law; but that is a matter of little consequence; *principles are of more importance*; and as the end cannot sanctify the means, the right should have been done, be the result what it might; *fiat justitia ruat cælum.*

As it might be expected, *Quem Deus perdere vult dementat*, the friends of Mr. Crawford gain nothing but odium by this business. In the most sanguine of their calculations, Mr. Crawford is allowed but eighty five votes. Who then, can think that Mr. Crawford has any chance of an election? Who can think that he can be imposed upon the people as President by such artifices? None but those who are ignorant of their countrymen. Americans will not look tamely on, in the prevalence of such corruption. From Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the western forests, they will, if necessary, forget their prejudices for men and unite in an invincible band to maintain the principle that THE PEOPLE SHALL BE HEARD, AND WHEN HEARD, SHALL BE OBEYED.

Virginia, who has so much cause to be grateful to us for the respect which has been shown, and the honors which have been paid her by this enlightened country; Virginia who has provided us with Presidents for 32 out of 36 years, and with a Vice President for the remaining four; Virginia who is capable of advancing another of her sons W. H. Crawford to the same dignity still aspires to lead, but has suffered herself to be led until she has become the laughing stock of the whole country. If she will follow in the train of the N. York managers; if she will lend herself to keep alive the public delusion, she must sooner or later mourn over her fallen fortunes.

It was known that if Mr. Crawford failed in North Carolina he could not obtain more than three votes, we have deemed it important to show that *North Carolina is no longer in leading strings.* Every rational person appears to be satisfied that she is now, in reality, an INDEPENDENT STATE.

## GOOD NEWS FROM ROBESON.

We are happy to present our readers with the following agreeable intelligence from two respected friends in Robeson county.

Lumberton, August 12, 1824.

DEAR SIR—The mail has just arrived, and I have only time to add that at our election for members of the legislature, the following vote was given for the Presidential candidates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams, | 181 |
| Jackson, | 90 |
| Crawford, | 2 |

Randalsville, Robeson, August 16, 1824.

SIR—At a separate election held on Thursday last at Mrs. McPhaul's, some gentlemen opened a poll for the Presidential candidates, when the following result was obtained:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Adams, | 132 |
| Jackson, | 39 |
| Crawford, | 4 |
| Clay, | 1 |

The caucus clamour has nothing to do in bringing about this result. It was the exalted opinion that each entertained of his favorite candidate. In giving a preference to Adams, his friends had in view his acknowledged abilities, his integrity, his fidelity to the institutions of his country and his long and intimate acquaintance with cabinets both domestic and foreign. The friends of Jackson were overwhelmed with gratitude for his important services.

The writer observes that the voters prefer the district system, to that of a general ticket; but as the election is to be by general ticket they would like to see a ticket run for Mr. Adams.—*Ed. Obs.*

*Further from Richmond county.*—At the annual legislative election at Stewartsville in Richmond county the votes of the people were taken on the Presidential question when

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Adams, got, | 89. |
| Jackson, | 18. |
| Crawford, | 1. |

## ELECTION RETURNS.

*Orange*—Dr. Montgomery, Senate; —— Boon and —— M'Cauley, Commons.

*Chatham*——— Marsh, S. —— Ramsay and —— Cotton, C.

*Moore*—B. W. Williams, S. Benj. Person and —— Newell, C.

*Bladen*——— Shipman, S. W. M. Singletary and J. J. McMillan.

*Cumberland*—L. Bethune, S. Sam'l P. Ashe and Alex. Elliot, C.

*Richmond*—Wm. L. Cole, S. Fryam M'Farland and Saunders Meredith, C.

*New-Hanover*—Thomas Devane, S. Joseph A. Hill and Joseph H. Lamb, C.

*Craven*—John H. Bryan, S. J. M. Bryan and Samuel Whitehurst, C.

*Anson*—Wm. Marshall, S. Jas. Gordon and John Wade, C.

*Robeson*—Isaac Sullivan, S. —— Alfred and —— Flowers, C.

*Nash*—W. W. Boddie, S. Archibald Lamon and N. J. Drake, C.

*Town of Fayetteville*—John Mathews.
*Town of Wilmington*—Robert H. Cowan.
*Town of Newbern*—John Stanly.
*Town of Hillsborough*—John Scott.

## GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

At a Meeting of the Citizens of Fayetteville, convened at the call of the Magistrate of Police, in the Town House, on the 5th instant, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception of Gen. La Fayette, if he should honor them with his presence—On motion, Major JOHN A. CAMERON, was called to the Chair, and THOMAS L. HYBART, was appointed Secretary.

Dr. THOMAS N. CAMERON rose, and after some preliminary observations, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which being read, were on motion of JOHN MACRAE, Esq unanimously adopted.

The citizens of Fayetteville view with unmingled satisfaction, the prospect of the speedy arrival in this country of that distinguished friend of American liberties, and companion in arms of their revered Washington, Gen. La Fayette; and in addition to all the reasons which will render his visit so grateful and acceptable to all ranks and classes of their countrymen, anticipate with feelings of heartfelt satisfaction seeing among them the exalted citizen after whom their Town was named, and whom they would delight to entertain and honor among them.

*Resolved*, Therefore, in town meeting assembled, that the Magistrate of Police, be requested to address a letter to Gen. La Fayette, as soon as his arrival in this country is ascertained, conveying to him an expression of the good feelings of the citizens of Fayetteville towards him, their high sense of his exalted worth, their gratitude for his military services in atchieving the independence of their country, their esteem and respect to him as a patriot and friend of the rights of mankind, their love for him as the friend and companion of him, "who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and the very great pleasure they would experience in seeing among them a man to whom they are so much indebted.

*Resolved*, That the citizens of Fayetteville wish to receive and treat as the "nation's guest," the illustrious La Fayette, and that a committee be appointed to make such suitable arrangements for his reception here, as will be gratifying to him, and comport with our feelings towards him.

The following persons were appointed to compose this committee—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange, James Townes, William Lord, H. W. Ayer, John MacRae, and John A. Cameron.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die.* JNO. A. CAMERON, Chairman.
THOMAS L. HYBART, Secretary.

*Cheap and Expeditious.*—A gentlemen of our acquaintance left Congress Hall, Saratoga, on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, and arrived here on Thursday morning at two o'clock. He consequently travelled *one hundred and seventy five miles* in 22 hours, and for the sum of 5 dollars.

## GOOD FROM ANSON.

Morven, Anson county, N. C. Aug. 9.

Sir: At a muster held at this place on Saturday last; Capt. Flournoy proposed to take the vote of those present, on the Presidential Question; the result was, John Quincy Adams 70, Andrew Jackson 18, W. H. Crawford 4, and Henry Clay 0. There were about 35 of Adams' friends who refused to express their sentiments on the occasion; if the whole company present had voted, Mr. Adams would have had more than five to one. Captain Flournoy is a strong friend of Gen. Jackson's, and did all he could fairly, to influence the people to vote for Jackson. But all would not do.

A similar vote was taken at Capt. Goelledge's muster ground a few weeks ago; I cannot say the exact number that each of the presidential candidates got, but Adams had more than two to Jackson's one.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jones County to the Editors of the Sentinel, dated July 27th, says—

"I was a few days since present at a company muster at Beaver Creek, in this county; upon which occasion, it was proposed to take the sense of the people on the question of who shall be our next President. Accordingly, a fair and unbiassed expression of the sentiments of those present, gave to *Andrew Jackson*, 56 votes, to *John Q. Adams*, 8, and to *Wm. H. Crawford*, 00. There are about 450 voters in the county; of these, 400 will probably be given to Jackson, and 50 to Adams. In the discharge of my official duties, I have lately visited every part of the county, and am decidedly of opinion that the vote at Beaver Creek, is in accordance with the sentiments of the people generally."

*How to Preserve Milk.*—Put to a pan of milk a spoonful of wild horse radish, and it will remain sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will change.

At Detroit there are about 1000 Indians, mostly on their annual visits, from the Chippewas to the Sacs of Mississippi. The weather had been warm, the mercury having stood at 100 on the 29th ult.

*Hydrophobia.*—This shocking disorder, which it is said may be cured by immersion in water, or by an injection of water into the veins, is supposed to break out in some instances many years after the bite. Mr. James Whiting, aged 56, died at Hampton, Washington co. N. Y. 19th ult.—30 years since he was bitten by a dog, and in his last sickness showed symptoms of hydrophobia.

### *MARRIED,*

At Buenos Ayres, on the 24 June, John Eschenberg, Esq. of Germany, merchant, to Miss Eliza Rodney, second daughter of the late Cæsar A. Rodney, Esq.

### *DIED,*

At Pittsburg, July 27th, Mrs. NANCY FINDLAY, consort of Wm. Findlay, Esq. late Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and now a Senator.

Near the town of Jackson, West Tennessee, Dr. Wm. K. Fenner, late of Raleigh, in the 28th year of his age.

In Concordia, Mississippi, on the 24 July, John K. Lee, esq. attorney at law, formerly of Virginia and last from Kentucky.

At Hancock, suddenly, John Johnson. Esq. Chancellor of Maryland.

At Petersburg, Va. on the 18th July, Miss Mary Turner, daughter of the late Governor Turner, of this state, and sister to Mrs. Badger, who died in Raleigh a few weeks ago.

In Davidson county, on the 9th inst. Mr. Barnet Wier, a native of Germany, but long a resident of this county. He had reached the advanced period of about 120 years!

At Richmond on the 6th inst. Mrs. Sarah Moore, the lady of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore.


## BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cognac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

## Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased
By O. P. S.
August 16, 1824.—76tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against JOSEPH SUMMERL, SUMMERL ASSON & CO. or SUMMERL & ASSON, for debts contracted before the 26th February, 1823, are requested to lodge them with the subscriber, legally attested, before the 1st. day of September next, for the purpose of being forwarded to Garret Newkirk, Esq. of Philadelphia, assignee of Jos. Summerl, who will as soon as convenient declare a dividend of the assets in his hands, agreeably, to an assignment, made by Jos. Summerl to Garret Newkirk.
D. A. DAVIS.
Fayetteville Aug. 12th, 1824.—3:79.

## TAN-YARD, for Sale or Lease.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, will sell, or lease for any number of years, his Tan-Yard and Plantation. The Tan-yard adjoins this town, and has at this time twenty-nine vats in operation, with sufficient suitable space for sinking any number that may be desired, supplied by a never failing stream of water. The surrounding country abounds in all the variety of oak, which produces the best quality of bark for tanning leather, of which there is a large quantity on the land. Attached to the tan-yard are the necessary buildings for carrying on every branch of the business completely, with a cast-iron bark mill for one horse, which is capable of grinding one cord of bark a day. I will sell along with the tan-yard any quantity of land, from ten to four hundred and eighty acres, forty acres of which are cleared and now in a state of cultivation. The land in point of quality is equal to any upland in this state, and is particularly adapted to the production of corn and cotton.

The above advantages, when combined with the healthiness of the place, must render it a very desirable situation for any person disposed to engage in that line of business. As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the premises a further description is deemed unnecessary. For terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to the subscriber near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, or to Mr. Neill MacLaurin, his agent at this place.
DUNCAN MACLAURIN.
*Wadesborough, N. C July 6 1824.*—71-te3wit

## I intend to leave home for a few weeks,

and have given to Robert Strange, Esq. a general power of attorney to transact my business in my absence.
THO. STRODE.
Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.


## MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
*WILMINGTON, N. C.*

ARRIVED,

British brig Bee, Sawyer; from Jamaica, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Archer, Given, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe—Molasses, to Flotard & Sintas.

CLEARED,

Brig Superior, Smith, for Boston, by Stow and Whittier.

Schr. Superior, Blanchard, for Martinique, by E. Dickinson.

Schr. Young Man's Companion, Ellis, for Port-au-Prince, by W. Carpenter.

Sloop Express, Scott, for Philadelphia, by Stow and Whittier.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

| MERCHANDISE. | Qua'ty rated. | From D. | C. | To D. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, fresh in Market | lb. | | 4 | | 5 |
| Beef, Northern | bbl. | 7 | 50 | 8 | 00 |
| Brandy Cognac, | gallon. | 1 | 25 | 1 | 50 |
| Apple, in dem'd | do | | 50 | | 55 |
| Peach, | do. | | 55 | | 60 |
| Bacon, | lb. | | 9 | | 10 |
| Beeswax, | do. | | 31 | | 32 |
| Butter, | do | | 10 | | 15 |
| Bagging (abundant) | yard, | | 25 | | 9 |
| Coffee, Prime Green, | lb. | | 22 | | 25 |
| 2d & 3d qual. | do | | 20 | | 22 |
| Candles, Mould, | do | | 12 | | 14 |
| Spermaceti, | do | | | | 34 |
| Cotton, | do | | 11 | | 13½ |
| Corn, | bushel | | 45 | | 50 |
| Copperas | lb. | | 3½ | | 4 |
| Flax | do | | 15 | | 18 |
| Flaxseed, Rough, | bushel | | 75 | | 80 |
| Flour, Fine, | barrel. | 5 | | | |
| Superfine, | do | 5 | 50 | | |
| Fish, Herrings | do | 5 | 00 | | |
| Mullet | do | 6 | 00 | | |
| Feathers | lb. | | 35 | | |
| Gin, Holland, | gallon, | | 90 | 1 | 25 |
| Country, | do | | 43 | | 45 |
| Ginger | lb. | | 6 | | 10 |
| Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 | 50 feet | 4 | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| 10 by 12 | do | 5 | 00 | 6 | 00 |
| Bottles | groce | 11 | | 12 | |
| Hides, Buenos Ayres, | lb. | | | | |
| West India, | do | | | | |
| Iron, | 100 lb. | 4½ | 00 | 5 | 00 |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 3 | 00 | | |
| Flotant | do | 3 | 00 | | |
| Lime, | cask, | 2 | 50 | 3 | 00 |
| Lard | lb. | | 7 | | 8 |
| Leather, Skirting | do | | 30 | | 35 |
| Sole | do | | 28 | | 30 |
| Bridle | side | 3 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| Lead, Bar | lb. | | 7 | | 8 |
| Logwood | 100 lb. | 3 | 50 | | |
| Molasses, | gallon, | | 27 | | 29 |
| Nutmegs | lb. | 2 | 50 | 3 | 00 |
| Nails, Cut, Assorted | do | | 7 | 2 | 50 |
| Wrought | do | | | | |
| Nankeens, Blue | piece, | 1 | 40 | | |
| Yellow | do | | 60 | | 65 |
| Shingles | 1000 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 00 |
| Oats, | bush | | 30 | | 35 |
| Oil, Curriers | barrel. | 18 | 00 | 20 | 00 |
| Linseed | gallon. | | 80 | 1 | 00 |
| Pork | barrel. | 11 | 00 | 13 | 00 |
| Porter London, | dozen | 3 | 50 | | |
| Philadelphia, | do | 2 | 50 | 3 | 00 |
| Pepper, | lb. | | 24 | | 25 |
| Pimento, | do | | 25 | | 26 |
| Plaster Paris, | ton | 7 | 50 | 10 | 00 |
| Powder, Duponts, | Keg, | 8 | 00 | | |
| Others, | do | 5 | | 7 | 50 |
| Paints, White Lead | do | 3 | 50 | 4 | 00 |
| Spanish Brown | do | 2 | 00 | 2 | 80 |
| Yellow Ochre | do | 2 | 50 | | |
| Rum, Jamaica, | gallon, | | 80 | 1 | 00 |
| Wind. Island. | do | | 70 | | 80 |
| New-England, | do | | 42½ | | 45 |
| Rice, | 100 lb. | 3 | 50 | 4 | 00 |
| Raisins | box, | 2 | 50 | 3 | 50 |
| Rags | lb. | | 2 | | 6 |
| Shot | Bag, | 2 | 75 | 3 | |
| Sugar, Mus. Prime, | 100 lb. | 10 | 00 | 10 | 50 |
| Common, | do | 8 | | 9 | |
| Loaf, | lb | | 17 | | 19 |
| Salt, Liverpool, | bush | | 80 | | 90 |
| Turks Island, | do | | 70 | | 80 |
| St. Ubes, &c. | do | | | | |
| Salts, Epsom | lb. | | 25 | | 30 |
| Glauber | do | | 6½ | | |
| Steel, American | do | | 8 | | 9 |
| E. Blistered | do | | 16 | | 17 |
| German | do | | 17 | | 18 |
| Salt-Petre | do | | 12 | | 15 |
| Tallow, | do | | 7 | | 8 |
| Tea, Imp. and Gunp. | do | 1 | 50 | 1 | 75 |
| Hyson, | do | 1 | 20 | 1 | 2 |
| Tobacco, Leaf, | 100 lb. | 3 | | 3 | 75 |
| Manufactured, | do | 5 | 00 | 20 | |
| Tin, ⅓ x | box | 15 | 00 | 16 | 00 |
| Verdigrs, | lb. | | 65 | | |
| Wheat, new | bush. | | 80 | | 90 |
| Whiskey, | gallon. | | 32½ | | 35 |
| Wine, Madeira, L. P. | do | 2 | 50 | 4 | |
| Sicily Madeira, | do | 1 | 25 | 1 | 50 |
| Teneriffe, | do | 1 | 25 | 1 | 50 |
| Port, | do | 2 | 00 | 3 | 25 |
| Malaga | do | | 80 | | |


## FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
*August* 4, 1824.—74*

## QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

*FOURTH CLASS*

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

### SCHEME.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PRIZE OF | $5000 | IS | $5000 |
| 5 | - - | 2000 | - | 10000 |
| 6 | - - | 1000 | | 6000 |
| 6 | - - | 500 | - | 3000 |
| 6 | - - | 340 | - | 2040 |
| 138 | - - | 50 | - | 6900 |
| 690 | - - | 10 | - | 6900 |
| 6072 | - - | 5 | - | 30360 |
| 6924 PRIZES. | | 17,550 | | $70,200 |
| 10626 BLANKS. | | TICKETS. | | |

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis*

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars.

## A first rate Journeyman Sadler will

meet with constant employment this season, by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM.
Fayetteville, July 28th, 1824.


## PROPOSALS

TO purchase the stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Cruse, Esq. Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*
July 7, 1824.

## Sheriff's Sale, for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of September next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1822, together with all accumulating cost, viz:

230 acres on Mingo Swamp, listed by Pool Pope; tax 1 38
360 acres on do do listed by Abram Parker; tax 1 16
400 acres on do do listed by Penelope Trapnel; tax 1 28
120 acres on Stony Run, listed by William Stancel; tax 64
100 acres on Black River, listed by Stephen Thompson; tax 1 44½
374 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Uriah Blanchard, tax 1 19½
160 acres on Black river, listed by John Cutts; tax 1 38
70 acres on do listed by Daniel Campbell; tax 1 3-4
300 acres on do listed by Uriah Collins; tax 96
364 acres on Neill's creek, listed by Mathew Morgan; tax 1 16½
1000 acres on Cape Fear and Black river, listed by Archibald M'Neill; tax 6 40
800 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Henry Morgan; tax 5 45
250 acres on Buies' creek, listed by John Morgan; tax 80
80 acres on Black river, listed by Lemuel Searcy; tax 1 32
216 acres on do listed by Lemuel Searcy for Benjamin Searcy, tax 69
100 acres on Thornton's creek, listed by Dushe Shaw, sen.; tax 2 57
160 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Isaac Woodward's; tax 1 46
200 acres on Black river, listed by William Wilder; tax 2 87
100 acres on do. listed by Elijah Young; tax 32
600 acres on Neill's creek, listed by John Jones tax 3 20
82 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Thomas Branch; tax 1 66
160 acres on Mill creek, listed by Sely Gilbert; tax 32
500 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Henry M'Kay; tax 73
730 acres on Mill creek, listed by Stephen Senter; tax 7 53
129 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 26
39 acres on do listed by do tax 7
6¼ acres, an island in the river, listed by do tax 12
25 acres adjoining John Watson's land, listed by ditto; tax 8
410 acres on the Beaver Dam, listed by Stephen Senter, for the estate of Wm. Hayes; tax 1 57½
1350 acres on Neill's creek, listed by do for the heirs of Stephen Johnston; tax 4 32
800 acres on Northington's road, listed by do for the estate of David Holt; tax 2 56
200 acres on do listed by do orRebecca Holt, sen.; tax 4 02
521 acres on Mill creek, listed by do for the heirs of Lewis Sorrel; tax 71
22½ acres on Daniel's creek, listed by do for Alexander Myatt; tax 48
200 acres on Hector's creek, listed by John Spence, jr. tax 1 76½
1800 acres on Hector's and Neill's creek, listed by John Spence, sen. tax 4 80
150 acres on Hector's creek, listed by T. Spence for Barna Johnston; tax 48
50 acres on Fish creek, not listed, formerly Lewis Cox's; tax 32
100 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Bedy Truelove; tax 32
100 acres on the Hay Meadow, listed by John Woodall; tax 1 48
728 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Mary Beards; tax 7 00
670 acres on do not listed, formerly Henry Stephensons'; tax 4 48
100 acres on Fish creek, listed by Jonathan Bateman; tax 1 44½
75 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 8
197 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by William Jones; tax 1 61
350 acres on Northington road, listed by Jothram Lassiter; tax 2 08½
100 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by Allen Northington; tax 2 57
105 acres on Ceder creek, listed by Phillip Wright; tax 1 76½
50 acres on Jumping run, listed by John Buie, for the heirs of A. M'Eachy; tax 5
300 acres on Anderson's creek, listed by Duncan Black; tax 24
200 acres on the Gum Swamp, listed by Malcom Buie; tax 64
500 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by Jessee Clark; tax 48
834 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Daniel Kennedy; tax 4 88
150 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by John Morrison, tax 1 92½
1000 acres on the Cypress, listed by Daniel M'Donald; tax 1 60
150 acres on Dry creek, listed by Alexander M'Dougald; tax 48
200 acres on the Three Prong branch, listed by Murdoch M'Leod; tax 1 42½
200 acres on Beaver creek, listed by Charles M'Arthur; tax 32
320 acres on Upper Little river, listed by John M'Cay; tax 32
100 acres on do do listed by Daniel Smith; tax 1 29
500 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Archibald M'Duffie, for Malcom M'Neil; tax 2 12
220 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Duncan Buie; tax 2 88
150 acres, an entry, listed by Nathan King, jun. tax 1 16½
440 acres on Carver's creek, listed by Michael D. King, tax 13 00
320 acres near M'Kay's creek, by o tax 16
200 acres near the Hattaway Tract, listed by do tax 32
640 acres on Carver's creek, listed by do tax 32
250 acres, the Griffin tract, listed by do tax 8
300 acres joining Elliotts' and others, listed by do tax 8
250 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 8
100 acres on the west side of Cape Fear river sted by James King; tax 2 41
2278 acres on or near Cross creek, listed by do tax 2 20
1563 acres on the south prong of Carver's creek, listed by do tax 1 60
60 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 05
1470 acres on Cape Fear and Little River, listed by William Avery; tax 5 21
100 acres on Kenny's creek, listed by John Kelly; tax 1 45

JO HODGES, Dr
ALEX M'KAY, *late Shff.*
July 2[illegible] 1824.—6 [illegible]


Blanks,
OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

# POETRY.

No loose or wanton thought a wand'ring Muse.

### PRUSSIAN BATTLE HYMN.

The writer of this Poem was one of that multitude of gallant young men, who, on raising of the Prussian volunteers, threw up their studies, and took the field against Bonaparte. After distinguishing himself in several desperate actions in the beginning of 1813, and obtaining, for his bravery, a commission in the Hussars, *he died of wounds received we believe in the great battle of Juterbach, the engagement by which Berlin was saved*, and the final blow given to the French predominance in the north of Germany. In the intervals of the campaign, and on his dying bed, he occupied himself by the pursuits natural to his accomplished mind; and some of the most striking national poetry of his brief day was from the pen of Korner.

Father of earth and heaven, I call thy name,
Round me the smoke and shout of battle roll';
Mine eyes are dazzled with the rushing flame;
Father—sustain an untried soldier's soul;
Or life, or death whatever be the goal
That crowns or closes round this struggling hour,
Thou know'st, if ever from my spirit stole
One deeper prayer, 'twas that no cloud might low'r
On my young fame!—O hear, God of eternal pow'r
God thou art merciful!—the wintry storm,
The cloud that pours the thunder from its womb,
But show the sterner grandeur of thy form;
The lightnings glancing thro' the midnight gloom,
To Faith's raised eye, as calm, as lovely come,
As splendors of the autumnal evening star,
As roses shaken by the breeze's plume,
When like cold incense comes the dewy air,
And on the golden wave the sunset burns.

### THE GRAVE AND HEART.

It is a green and sunny place
That silent tomb,
And over it, with summer grace,
The wild flowers bloom;

And sheckly that willow-tree
Floats on the air;
But lift up the smooth sod, and see
Its dark things bare:

A blackening corse, a rank, cold smell,
Discolored bones;
And slimy earth-worms are what dwell
In the damp stones.

And look thus on the human face—
Is it not fair?
Yet look within the heart and trace
Such foulness there.

# LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

### EFFECT AND UTILITY OF STUDY.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring: for ornament, is in discourse: *and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business;* for experts men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one: *but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned.* To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar: *they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience:* for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need pruning by study: and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, *and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use;* but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. *Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider.* Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are, like common distilled waters, flashy things. *Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man;* and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory: if he confer little, he had need have a present wit: and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. *Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtile; natural philosophy deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend;* "Abeunt studia in mores:" nay, there is no stand or impediment in the wit, but may be wrought out by fit studies: like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises; bowling is good for the stone and reins, shooting for the lungs and breast, gentle walking for the stomach, riding for the head, and the like: so, *if a man's wits be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again: if his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen,* for they are "Cymini sectores:" if he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call upon one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases: so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. FRANCIS BACON.

*Comparison of things ancient and modern.*—That which is past is gone and irrecoverable, and wise men have enough to do with things present and to come; therefore they do but trifle with themselves, that labour in past matters. FRANCIS BACON.

Some are so very studious of learning what was done by the ancients, that they know not how to live with the moderns.

# HUMOUR.

This is a practice
As full of labour as a wise man's art.

*Humourous praise of good humour.*—Man is but a verb, conjugate him as you will, that has to be, to do, and to suffer; and if he cannot agree with himself, let him find out his nominative case and agree with that—This is the rule of good humour. "Philosophy," says Sterne, "has a fine saying for every thing," but a humour has a feeling for every body: there is some thing in it like a blanket in a cold night, or an ice cream in a hot day, that is comfortable and refreshing. It is a like necessary to the health of the body and the health of the mind; and in another point of view it is "twice blessed: it communicates its benefits to all around you, and in this particular resembles a cheerful fire, that it will warm two as well as one. *Conn. Mirror.*

### USE OF CHEERFULNESS.

A few pains and a few pleasures are all the materials of human life, and of these the proportions are partly allotted by Providence, and partly left to the arrangement of reason and of choice.

As these are well or ill disposed, man is for the most part happy or miserable. *For very few are involved in great events,* or have their thread of life entwisted with the chain of causes on which armies or nations are suspended: and even those who seem wholly busied in public affairs, and elevated above low cares, or trivial pleasures, *pass the chief part of their time in familiar and domestic scenes,* from these they come into public life, to these they are every hour recalled by passions not to be suppressed, in these they have the reward of their toils, and to these at last they retire.

*The great end of prudence is to give cheerfulness to those hours which splendour cannot gild, and acclamation cannot exhilarate;* those soft intervals of unbended amusement, in which a man shrinks to his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments or disguises which he feels in privacy to be useless incumbrances, and to lose all effect when they become familiar. *To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition,* the end to which every enterprise and labour tends, and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. DR. S. JOHNSON, R. 68.

### NEGRO CELEBRATION.

From the Georgetown Metropolitan.

*Washington, July 21st,* 1824.—Massa Editor, we send our tos to two paper in dis city, and dey treat em wid contempt, just as if nigger had'nt good a right to drink tos as white man. I say to de committee send him to Massa Metrolipan, he put he in and tank us too.

At a grand dinner given at Mr. Benwren's in dis place, where kolered people sit down, (no indian dere) plenty whiskey on de table, de followin tos was drank.

1. De 4th od July—Wish he come every day he better dan Sunday, case nigger got a better chance.

3 cheer—hurraw for the foth
Song—Massa Missy tella me
When I die, dey set me free.

2. De Sun—Wonder wha he no shine in de night, puttin nigger to dispense od de candle.

3. Gineril Jackson—Eber he get to be President of de Nunited States, he wo'nt hang de rascal slow.

Song—O no—I wish I had'nt come here.

4. Massa Dave Porter—Guess he get hold of de pirate, he make 'im look no wheres about here.

Song—One eyed Jim he dent cut slim.

5. Peeple of de New-bingland States—*Set nigger free, 'case dey could'nt make no money out of he bones.*

Song—Walk in ladies and take a cup of tea.

6. White man mighty anxious to send nigger to place dey stole him from now *he got no furder use for him.*

Song—You dont fool me.

7. Joe Gales—He ax Massa Adams "if he be in health my broder" and den cut he bow'ls out,

Song—Jack Milantern eut he finger

8. Jonatin Elliot—He fire at Massa Adams too; guess he licks fly off jist like de little hammer from de big anvil.

Song—Possum up de gum tree.

9. Ning Edwards—Guess he no great tings, no more nor oder peeple, for all he cut such a s'ell.

Uncle Pompe walk de road
He stump he toe and break he gourd.

10. De fair Sec—If he skin is black, white man like him for all dat; white man so unsartin.

Song—Old hare what you doin dare.

The Pennsylvanian, published at Harrisburg, Pa. gives a negro celebration there.

De day we selebrate. 3 cheers.
Greable to my kalkulation, de 4th ob July komes twice a year. 3 huzzars and 2 niger laf.
Wonder why dey met on de forth last year, and de fifth dis; tink dey meet on bote next year. 1 hos laf.
Massa Clay grate frend to de blacks. deep groan.
John Quincy Adams is a federal. jist case his fadder is one. 1 cheer.
Old Hickory, gues de British boys know who him is. 2 cheers.
Tariff Bill—wonder, wonder what he say bout de niggers; people make such a plagy talk bout it. 1 nigger grin.
De Harshburg koloured people—greater number dan de whites. 1 hos laf.
*Malgamation*—Dat wat we like Jackson 'siety for—hope da all git office, next time da turn. 99 hicup, and a song.

*Lent.*—There is a curious passage in one of the Roman casuists, respecting the keeping of Lent—it is, "that beggars who are ready to famish for want, may in Lent time, *eat what they can get.*"

### GLANCE AT HUMAN NATURE.

*Mental equality, uniformity, &c.*—There is a great difference no doubt in the minds of men, but perhaps a greater resemblance. Whether minds are by nature equal or not—a very general question which we do not care to discuss—they are so much alike that they can in general come to the truth if they will—they are so much alike that the pathway to distinction may be trodden by a multitude. The qualities of the mind are various, and different individuals have them in different proportions—but what human being will balance these, as he would the quantities in an algebraic equation. The business of each person so varies in its kind as to call for a variety of talents—and in all parts of all employments, we need a compound of many intellectual qualities. The structure of some minds is better adapted to some pursuits than others; but such is the structure of most minds that they can apply to all that is not peculiar in any avocation.

Age and a difference of temperament may affect the order and the rapidity of the thoughts. Some one says of the four-seasons of human life, "children think with timidity, young persons with vivacity, middle-aged persons with solidity, and old men with inefficacy, if at all. Thus the spring produces buds, the summer blossoms, the autumn fruit, and the winter nothing at all.

Every man of common organization has the power of becoming a man of genius, if to this be added, a *solitary* devotion to art, and a vehement passion for glory. It is the *capacity of long attention* which, in the present day must make one man superior to another.

*Genius will sometimes exult to distinguished stations* even in a monarchy. A throne protected by a million bayonets must secure itself by a coalition with men of talents. M. de Vilele, the present prime minister of France, and now perhaps, a Duke, is among the most fortunate men of the age—Not long since he was a practising attorney at Bordeaux, was a member of the chamber of Deputies, in 1817, advanced to the Peerage, and now at the head of the Councils of France. M de Corpiere, Minister of the Interior, was also an Attorney at Bordeaux.

The errors of men arise from mistakes in judgment which might be rectified by a nicer investigation of truth, or a more patient deliberation. If we carefully observe the similarities, differences and relations of things, we shall qualify ourselves to our own conduct, to give advice or sit in council; for the reasoning we make use of in the concerns of life is analogical. The old axiom, like produces like, or the same effect results from the same cause, is a general expression, and, therefore, theoretical; but the changes which are taken place are so great that *the same thing cannot be found a second time in the same circumstances:* indeed, such and so great are these changes, that we cannot say with strictness that any single thing is the same to-day it was yesterday. *Identity exists only in the imagination.* Much, will therefore depend upon a close attention to similarities and differences. Speaking of comparisons, Plato has very sagaciously observed, that of all the shipwrecks to which the human understanding is liable on the sea of ratiocination, *the most common* is that of splitting on the rock of false comparison, or similitudes.

*Infancy helpless and controllable.*—From infancy to manhood is rather a tedious period, chiefly, I suppose, *because at that time we act under the control of others and are not suffered to have a will of our own.* But thence downward into the vale of years, is such a declivity, that we have just an opportunity to reflect upon the steepness of it, and then find ourselves at the bottom.

*A Thought.*—There are some moments of our existence which comprise the power of years, as thousands of roses are compressed into a few drops of their essence.

The quarrels and divisions about religion were evils unknown to the heathen. The reason was, because *the religion of the heathen consisted rather in rites and ceremonies, than in any constant belief*: for you may imagine what kind of faith theirs was, when the chief doctors and fathers of their church were the poets. FRANCIS BACON.

*If we suppose human nature to be depraved,* there appears to be some sort of goodness in an evil thing, would men observingly distil it out. In Newport, R. I. a person, reduced from affluence to poverty, by belligerent spoliations, sold, for a trifle, a claim on Spain. He is since dead. Recently, $4000 have been awarded for this claim—and the receiver has given half to the widow.

*True Religion.*—Were men sensible of the happiness that results from true religion, the voluptuous man would there seek his pleasure, the covetous man his wealth, and the ambitious man his glory.

*God Defined.*—Collins, the free thinker, met a plain countryman going to church. He asked him where he was going? 'To church sir.' 'What to do there?' 'To worship God.' 'Pray, whether is your god a great god or little god.' 'He is both sir.' 'How can he be both?' 'He is so great, that the heaven of heavens cannot contain him, and so little, that he can dwell in my heart. Collins declared, that this simple answer of the countryman, had more effect upon his mind, than all the volumes the learned doctors had written against him.

What thou art reading o'er my bones,
I've often read on other stones;
And others soon shall read of thee
What thou art reading now of me.

# MORAL.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt?—Hor. Book iii. 24.

### I. SELF GOVERNMENT.

1. *Anger—A way to moderate it.*—It was a good method observed by Socrates, when he found in himself any disposition to anger, he would *check it by speaking low,* in opposition to the motions of his displeasure.

*A vindictive temper is not only uneasy to others, but to them that have it.* The same may be said of a jealous disposition. Jealousy has been called a mixture of "love, hatred, fear and despair"—how cruel, must be the operation of a passion composed of such violent ingredients.

*Ideas and their signs—language and thought.*—There are some who think without talking, and others who talk without thinking. The former think with more severity of others than they express; the latter with less. Each seems to do his best in the way to which he is most accustomed; thus it often happens that lawyers, printers, &c. say hard things of each other, when the idea that prompted them, is a passing thought which crosses the mind and is gone. An angry man who suppresses his passions, thinks worse than he speaks, and an angry man that will chide, speaks worse than he thinks.

2. If temperance is a pecuniary advantage to a single individual; *the advantage to all the individuals in a nation will be great.*—fifty millions of dollars will be spent this year, in the U. States, for ardent spirits; that will be about $5 for each individual on the average, while our national tax is but $2! "But says a writer, "Fifty millions of dollars lost is a trifle, a point of vanity compared with the moral influence of intemperance." This immense sum has poured down the throats of about 4,000,000 men, 75,000,000 gallons of liquid fire. A quantity sufficient to supply a constant stream of 8000 gallons an hour; a quantity, which if collected and put into a reservoir, would form a small ocean, on whose bosom might be anchored a line of war ships half a mile in length, or if gathered into a canal, would fill one four feet deep, 14 feet wide, and 30 miles long.

The money paid for liquors is the greatest of our taxes.

3. Envy, if surrounded on all sides by the brightness of another's prosperity, like the scorpion, confined within a circle of fire, will sting *itself* to death.

There are none of the affections which have been noted to fascinate, or bewitch but love and envy; they are both lasting, prey upon the spirits and both have vehement desires.

A man that hath no virtue in himself ever envieth virtue in others.

Men of noble birth are noted to be envious towards new men when they rise for the distance is altered; and it is like a deceit of the eye, that when others come on, they think themselves go back.

Those that are advanced by degrees are less envied than those that are advanced suddenly, and "per saltum." F. BACON.

4. *Fortitude and Adversity.*—The good things which belong to prosperity are to be wished, but the good things that belong to adversity are to be admired: "Bona rerum secundarum optabilia, adversarum mirabilia." SENECA.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance, the virtue of adversity is fortitude, which in morals is the more heroical virtue.

Certainly virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant where they are incensed, or crushed: for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

5. *To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence;* an exemption granted only to invariable virtue. But guilt has always its horrors and solicitudes.

*The path of virtue is the path of interest, the path of honor.*—Could a young man know by experience, that a virtuous course would insure him health, strength, courage, self esteem, and the approbation of his Maker, he would consider it invaluable.

### II. THINGS TO BE DONE.

Let the young upon mature consideration select some pursuit for life; the old lay their plans judiciously from year to year and from day to day; and let all who desire to be happy apply to their several callings with diligence.

The man who steadily and systematically pursues his business, is sure to derive benefit from it; while he who disregards this wholesome maxim, uniformly reaps the fruits of his own folly.

2. A multitude of maxims in common use show that *the value of co-operation is well known.* In concert there is strength: united we stand, divided we fall: two heads are better than one; two arms stronger than one. *We should therefore, be ready to give and to receive assistance from others;* and especially when the assistance afforded is to the young and powerless; and is given upon matters of learning and morals.

Sometimes caresses and sometimes coercion have made *many* a child a bright man. Sometimes Patronage and sometimes Poverty *stimulate* men to become illustrious.

The wretch concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown
And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

We are all so constituted as to receive an impulse from the minds of others as well as from our own; and by allurement and constraint we may do much for the benefit of others, and in the end, of society.

Let it not be thought, that we shall thereby lose a proper regard for self—there is little danger of that after a man has lived 35 or 40 years. *Men are, perhaps, as prone to err on the side of selfishness as on that of generosity*—both are extremes that will be shunned by a well balanced mind; but it will not be improper at this time to exert our strength against selfishness.

There is some pleasure in doing good—ness to others whose vices, indolence or neglect have not made undeserving.

The pleasures which the wealthy derive from feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and relieving the indigent, infinitely surpass every gratification which has self for its object.

*Those who receive, and those who confer favours, are both in difficult stations;* for part of the benefactor is the most difficult to support with propriety. What a combination of rare qualities are essential for this purpose! Amongst others, sensibility, delicacy and temper.

There are people who would rather their best friends should miss a piece of good fortune, than that they should obtain it without their intervention.

*Immoderate self-love is the foundation* of vanity; and a seeming modesty is sometimes a surer evidence of vanity, than a moderate degree of assurance. A man that had planted himself upon the horns of a bull, very civilly begged the bull's pardon; but rather than incommode you, says he I will remove.

3. *We may derive pleasure from things imaginary, as well as real.* When disgusted, wearied with the realities of life it may sometimes be useful to resort to castle building.

This delightful exercise of the mind fills up our vacant moments annihilates ennui, and imparts a fictitious, but palpable happiness in hours which else would be complete with sorrow. It lightens the burden of living—gives a zest to labor—promotes virtue—soothes the passions—calms anger—quiets uneasiness—gives the pleasures without the madness of dissipation, and spreads a placid equanimity through the disposition. It creates bright visions which have no terminations or bounds—the prospect glows brighter the longer we indulge it, and the more we paint, and when we awake from it to sense again, the hope and serenity it has inspired, quiets fears and lulls to rest all dread of disappointment.—He who is a stranger to these pleasures of the imagination is denied a rich boon of existence—life to him is irremediably wearisome; actual joy alone can elevate him, and when it ceases to elevate, his mind is dark and inoperative, save with remorse or regret. The *bitterness* of life is felt without its *sublime.*

*Political Wisdom.*—Dissimulation is but a faint kind of policy: for it asketh a *strong wit and a strong heart to know when to tell truth and to do it:* therefore it is the weaker sort of politicians that are the greatest dissemblers. Closeness and secrecy are better than simulation or dissimulation.

If you wish to lay asleep opposition, and to surprise; to reserve room for a finer treat; or, more fully to discover the mind of another, remember also, that simulation and dissimulation commonly carry with them the show of fearfulness; that will leave you to walk alone almost to the end of your journey, and puzzle and perplex many who would otherwise co-operate with you, and finally that it strips you of one of the principal instruments for action, truth or belief.

The best composition and temperature is, to have openness in fame and opinion, secrecy in habit; and a power to feign if there be no remedy. F. BACON.

2. *The illiterate have a clear and strong judgment.*—However vanity or insolence may look down with contempt on the suffering men undignified by wealth, and unadorned by education, it very seldom happens that they commend or blame without justice. *Vice and virtue are easily distinguished. Impression,* according to Harrington's system, *will be felt by those who cannot reason;* perhaps it falls out very often that, in moral questions, the philosophers in the schools, and in the livery, differ not so much in their sentiments, as in their language. *They have equal power of discerning right,* though they cannot point it out to others with equal address. JOHNSON.

### AMERICA AND FREEDOM.

A Hymn on the Anniversary of American Independence, written by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Esq. selected from an old collection of poems—

When o'er the billows heaving deep,
The fathers of our race,
The precepts of their God to keep
Sought here their resting place.

That gracious God their path prepar'd,
Preserv'd from every harm,
And still for their protection bar'd
His everlasting arm.

His breath inspiring every gale,
Impels them o'er the main;
His guardian angels spread the sail,
And tempests howl in vain.

For them old Ocean's rocks are smooth'd
December's face grows mild,
To vernal airs her blasts are sooth'd,
And all her rage beguil'd.

When Famine rolls her haggard eyes,
His ever bounteous hands,
Abundance from the sea supplies,
And treasures from the sands.

Nor yet his tender mercies cease,
His over ruling plan,
Inclines to gentleness and peace
The heart of savage man.

And can our stony bosoms be
To all these wonders blind?
Nor swell with thankfulness to thee;
O! parent of mankind.

All gracious God! inflame our zeal,
Dispense our blessings more!
Grant us thy boundless love to feel—
Thy goodness to adore.